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THE IMPORTANT FEATURE OF SUMMER SCHOOLS-

The 134th year of activity for Columbia College will begin to-morrow morning when the students are sum ed to attend devotional exercises by the familiar sound of the chapel bell, at 10 o'clock. Last Thursday the School of Medicine began work in the spacious new buildings on Fifty-niuth-st., but the first term of the Schools of Arts, Mines, Law and Political Science will begin to-morrow. Seldom ore has Columbia looked forward to a year so full of bright prospects both for professors and students, show-ing that the college, like mellow wine, improves with

There will be no changes in our buildings this year," said President Barnard yesterday to a Taibune reporter, "except the great change for the School of Physicians and Surgeons. A few unimportant improvements have been added to the different buildings, but nothing of con-sequence. Professor Merriam, our adjunct professor in Greek, has gone to Munich, where he will meet Prohas had charge of the American School at Athens. From Munich Professor Merriam will go to Athens to take charge of the school, to become acquainted with the to-pography of Greece and make excavations at Sieyon and other places on the next second at Sieyon and other places on the northern coast of the Peloponese, west of Corinth. Mortimer Earle, one of our fellows, has gone to study with him for a year. Dr. Edward Delavan Perry will take Professor Merriam's place and Nicholas Crosby, a graduate of the college and a son of the Rev. Howard Crosby, will be made honorary fellow, Our Greek instructors this next year will, theretore, be Professor Henry Drisler, Dr. E. D. Perry, Dr. J. C. Egbert and

"The chair of Latin has not yet been filled. The elecnon of a professor to that chair will occur in January. During this next year Professor Peck will have charge of this department, and will be assisted by Dr. H. Short, Reison G. McCrea and Charles Knapp, a recent graduate and a newly appointed fellow. During the summer a number of our instructors have been pursuing their investigations shroad. Professor John W. Burgess and Professor Charles F. Chandler have been in Berlin. Professor Henry S. Munroe has had a summer school in Practical Mining in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, and later in the summer he had a class in arrevging in Litchfield, Conn. I have spent the aunmer at Litchfield, and was enabled to watch the operations of this class. There were fifty-four students, and the work accomplished was even more satisfactory than in previous years. The work was much interrupted by rain, but that only delayed the work in the field. Professor John K. Rees has had a class in geodesy at Cooperstown, when the topographical survey of Otsego Lake was continued. This class also worked with the State Burvey under Mr. Gardeer, and the result was to be incorporated in the report of the State Survey under Mr. Gardeer, and the result was to be incorporated in the report of the State Survey. Under Mr. Gardeer, and the result was to be incorporated in the report of the State Survey. Under Mr. Gardeer, and the result was to be incorporated in the report of the State Survey. Under Mr. Gardeer, and the result was to be incorporated in the report of the State Survey. Under Mr. Gardeer, and the result was to be incorporated in the survey of Otsego Lake was continued. This class also worked with the State Survey and the report will be completed sometime no doubt. For the direct was soon sustained—a class in chemistry. The reasen for this is to at in making the analyses the attadents need to work without interruption. This they are unable to do during the college year, and so a summer school of three montah has been erganized for delinguents and special students. Forty students pursued t tion of a professor to that chair will occur in January. During this next year Professor Peck will have charge of

er school of three months has been erganized for dequents and special students. Forty students pursued so course.

During the last few years so much interest has en manifested in our course in Oriental literature, and a school has grown to such proportions, that at my greation it has been decided to present a systematic ogramme of the courses of study in Oriental and amitte languages, as offered in the graduate departent of the college. Four professors will have charge this department. Dr. Edward Delawan Perry, Dr. T. Peck, Dr. A. V. W. Jackson and Dr. R. J. H. tottlell. These are all of them young men, but men of the intellectual ability, and extensive study. Perry will give two courses in Sansorit, so for beginners and one for advanced studence, besides course of lectures on Sansorit Literature. Dr. Peck ill instruct an elementary and an advanced class in iblical Habrew and Arabic, with a critical study of the oriental Semitic grammar.

"Dr. Gotthell will give to instruction in Biblical Aramiac, so courses in Syriac and a course of lectures in Semitic students will also teach Assyrian and Ethiopic ianuages, and give loctures on the Hamitic languages and sacoraphy. Dr. Jackson will teach a class of beginners and one of advanced students in Avestan, spendiages and one of advanced students in Avestan, spendiages and see in the Peblevi language. It is proposed to make means and the proposed to make means and the second of the second of the pure of the proposed to make means and the second of the courses of lectures on the Hamitic language, specially satu and Volta groups, with special reference to publical, students, but undergraduates will be adapting a students, but undergraduates will be adapting at the second of the course are especially designed that at students, but undergraduates will be adapting at the second of the course are especially designed that at students, but undergraduates will be adapting at the second of the course are especially designed the men.

al Gherardi, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy served a letter from Secretary Whitney yester-coing him immediately to make preparations for intruction of the sea-going, double-bottomed a remail appropriated for under the Act of

THE OUTLOOK FOR COLUMBIA

NEW COURSES AND NEW INSTRUCTORS.

August 3, 1886, and for the erection of temporary sheds to cover the tools and machinery needed in the construction of the vessel. Upon the receipt of the leiter Admiral Gherardi summoned Constructor Pook to his office and, it is understood, ordered that men be forthwith employed to begin the work.

A STATUE FOR COLONEL M. CORCORAN. DISCUSSING THE SHAPE WHICH THE TESTIMONIAL

TO THE 69TH REGIMENT SHOULD TAKE. Although John P. Lynch, the representative of the Home Rule Club appointed to receive the moneys which are being collected by that Irish organization for a testimonial to the 69th Regiment, has already on hand about \$1,500, no appeal that could hope to be successful could be made to hundreds who were known to sympathize with the movement so long as they did not know what form the testimonial would assume. To do away with this uncertainty and to hurry up the work as quickly as possible, Mr. Lynch had a committee, consisting of him-self, Michael Giblin, vice-president of the clab; and Edward J. Curris appointed to wait on Colonel Cava-nagh and some of the officers of the regiment, to find out officers' room of the armory yesterday and were welcomed by the Colonel. Mr. Lynch made known what

Well." exclaimed Colonel Cavanagh, leaning back in his chair, "I can't for the life of me see that we deserve a testimonial for having paraded in honor of the gallant William O'Erien when he was here last. Why! gautiemen, if I had had my own will, and if the law of the State of New-York didn't come between me and the execution of it, I would have gone straight to Toronto and protected the plucky Irishman from the murderous missiles of the Orangemen; but as it was, all we could do was to sympathize with Mr. O'Brien and to turn out in his honor when he was going away. We have plenty of flags, plenty of medals, any amount of swords. Now, what could you give us! We really are not in need of anything. Wouldn't it be better to send the money over to the poor evicted tenants who are starving in Ireland!"

The members of the committee applauded this senti-

and 1"

The members of the committee applauded this sentiment, "but," said Mr. Lynch, "as the money was subscribed for a specific purpose, we could not apply it to any other, however worthy without the consent of the subscribers. Now, how about a statue to Colonel Michael Corcoran in Central Park 1"

Colonel Cavanagh jumped to his feet, "I agree to that," he exclaimed enthusiastically, "and what's more I'll subscribe to it and will call a special meeting of the Board of Officers to approve it." Colonel Corcoran was a former commander of the 69th and refused to parade in honor of the Prince of Wales during his visit to America.

Henry McAleenan yesterday handed \$50 to John P. Lynch as his subscription to the 69th Regiment testimonial.

IN MEMORY OF JOSEPH PATTERSON. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1 (Special).—C. Stuart Patterson, son of Joseph Patterson, received the following letter

GROUGE S. COR, President American Exchange National Bank.
J. D. Vermiller, President Mercaptile National Bank.
F. D. Taplen, President Gallatin National Bank.
CHARLES M. First, President Bank of New-York.
WILLIAM DOWN, President Bank of North America.
WILLIAM A. BOOTH, President Third National Bank.
RIGHAED KING, President Mational Bank of Commerce.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, President Metropolitan Trust Co.
JOHN A. STEWAET President Unici States Trust Co.
H. C. FARNESTOCK, Vice-President First National Bank.
C. H. PLEKINS, JR., President Importers and Traders' Naional Bank. JOHN JAT KNOX, President National Bank of the Republic.

DR. MEREDITH'S BIBLE CLASS. BOSTON, Oct. 1 (Special).—The large Bible class for unday-school teachers, over which Dr. Meredith presided successfully for several years, was reopened to-day under the instruction of George W. Cable. The attendance was good and the teachers manifested much interest in their new instructor. Mr. Cable's manner was agreeable, direct and inclaive. It is not known whether the arrangement will be permanent but Mr. Cable will ful the place for at least four weeks.

BRITISH SUBJECTS TO BECOME CITIZENS. CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—About fifty British subjects met at 8t. George's Hall last night. George Braham, the chairman, addressed the assemblage. The object of the secting, he said, was the bringing in of those Britishers,

ONE OF THE HADDOOK MURDERERS SENTENCED. CHICAGO, Sept. 80.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Sioux City, Iowa, says: "Judge Wakefield overruled the motion for a new trial in Munchrath's case this morning penitentiary at Fort Madison. Mr. Argo entered exceptions and gave notice of an appeal. The court fixed Munchrath's bail at \$7,000. Thirty days were allowed the defence in which to file the bill of exceptions.

PALL RIVER, Oct. 1 (Special).—The market for print cloths is quiet at 2 15-16 cents for 56s and 3 5-16 cents for 64s. The stock on hand is 10,000 pieces more than it was last week, and the sales comprise 42,000 spots and 148,000 futures. The weekly statement is as follows i Presunction, 183,000 pieces; deliveries, 185,000; stock, 74,000; sales, 100,000.

CONFESSION OF A YOUNG INCENDIARY. SCHOOLBOY ADMITS THAT HE KINDLED A FIRE

THAT BURNED ONE OF HIS COMRADES. Boston, Oct. 1 (Special). - A rare instance of precocious villany has just come to light. Not long ago the boarding house of the Oak Grove Seminary at Vassalbero was burned, and a small boy perished in the flames. The cause of the fire was clearly incendiary, but it was difficult to place the blame. George A. Harrington, whose dian in Stockton, Me., was a pupil at the school, and suspicion pointed to him. He left the place soon after the fire, but returned in a few days. Suspicion again turned to Harrington, and this time so

mary table. His story was told in a plain, straightforward manner, but he evinced no sorrow for his deed and showed no emotion when reference was made to the boy Jones, who perished in the flames.

At 10 o'clok the morning a preliminary examination was held at Vassabbero, when Harrington was committed for the action of the Grand Jury. The boy was then taken to the Augusta jail. He is fifteen years old and wears at time a suiten lock. While at school he was shy and artful and showed a dogged determination to carry out his purpose. Agone time he was suspected of stealing from his fellow tindents trunks, but there being no positive evidence against him nothing was done.

A STORM CLOUD ROUNDING OVER THE PARTH CHICAGO, Oct. 1 .- A dispatch to The Times from Charlotte, N. C., says: "Residents of Charlon township report that a whirlwind passed over their section on big balloon, dipping down and rising again, carrying an eddying mass of fence-rails and tree-limbs in its circling path. It looked like a big black funnel and it whirled path. It looked like a big black funnel and it whirled around like a huge top. It was about 100 feet above the surface of the earth, but would eccasionally drop down, wrench off the tree-tops and sweep up fences. The storm travelled at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour and onade a tremendous roar. It dipped down on the plantation of Mr. Alexander, tore up a number of peach and apple trees, took away the roof of his house and rising again disappeared. The skies were overcast with heavy clouds, among which a visible commotion was made as the black, funnel-shaped mass tore its way through."

KILLED AT A CROSSING AT GRADE. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 1. -Last evening an express train on the Columbus and Cincinnati Midland Railroad running at the rate of thirty-five tailes an hour, ran into a buggy which was crossing the track at Morgan's Sta tion, about five miles from the city. The buggy con tained two uged lqdies, Mrs. Susan Bell, a widow who lives in the neighy-thood, and her sister-in-law. Mrs. E. W. Henuerson, who lives at Salem, Iowa. The buggy was torn to pieces and the two women killed instantly. The train men report that as soon as they discovered the buggy on the track they made a desperate effort to give the alarm and to stop the train, but were unable to do so. The crossing at this point is between two hills, and the vehicle could not be seen until they were upon it.

TO MAKE CAPE MAY A WINTER RESORT. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1 (Special).—Colonel J. F. Cake proposes to lease the new Columbia Hotel at Cape May for a term of five years, furnish it luxuriously, keep it open all the year around, with a special adaption for winter custom. The Pennsylvania Railread will com plete its double track to Cape May before the opening of the next season. The running time between Philadel-phia and the seasone will be reduced a quarter of an hour at least. The track will be extended to the Driving park. The Delaware Bay Railroad will also extend its track to the park.

THE FRENCH FLAGSHIP AT NEWPORT. NEWPORT, Oct. 1 (Special).—Through fog and mist the French flagship "La Minerve" felt her way into Newport Richmond. The usual courtesies were exchanged between the visiting suip and the officials stationed nore. La Minerve remains here for three or four days and sails then for New-York.

TO LESSEN THE DANGERS OF THE SEA. Lieutenant Cottman, of the Navy, in charge of the branch Hydrographic Office in this city, yesterday re-ceived the blanks and instructious relative to transfer of the subject of ocean meteorology the transfer of the subject of ocean meteorology from the Signal Service to the Hydrographic Bureau. The blanks are to be issued to masters of vessels, who are requested to fill in all data in connection with the observation of storms, fogs, ice, derelicits, wreckage, etc., that will be of benefit to mariners generally and lessen the dangers of navigation. The reports, inclosed in franked suvelopes furnished by the Bureau, are the sent ashore by the first mail leaving the vessel at quarantine, and are to be utilized at ence in preparing the Mascart cable dispatch, sent to Europe every night by the Signal Service for the benefit of westward-bound vessels, and in compiling the pilet chart issued monthly by the Hydrographic Office.

IN HONOR OF A ROHBISHOP CORRIGAN. The seventh anniversary of Archbishop Corrigan's elevation to the See of Petra in partibus insidelium, and his transfer to this city as the coadjutor of the late terday morning. There was a large attendance of clergyman and laity. Father Slattery celebrated the solemn high mass, assisted by Fathers Kelly, Daly, Me-Cluskey and McMahon. The Archbishop occupied his threne, attended by Vicera-General Preston and Don-nelly. After the ceremonics a reception was held at the Palace and was largely attended.

THE NEW WEST SIDE PARK.

PLANS FOR DEVELOPING MORNINGSIDE. THE REPORT PRESENTED BY MESSRS, OLMSTED

AND VAUX ADOPTED BY THE PARK BOARD. A special meeting of the Park Board was called esterday to consider the plans of Morningside Park, which have just been completed by Messrs. Olmstead and Vaux, who were present at the meeting and explained the general character of the changes and the plan of their work, as provided by the report. indred-and-sixteenth-st., instead of at One-hun plans made by Olmstead and Vaux fourteen years ago. This and other changes Mr. Olmstead pointed out, and the reasons for the changes were presented vividly in

Mr. Crimmins offered a resolution that the plans be adopted and application made at once to the Board of Estimate for \$250,000 provided by the Legislature for this work. President Botden, Mr. Myers and Mr. Hutchins voted for this resolution. Application will be made for the money this week and it is expected of October. In reference to its cost, Olmstead and Vaux say that the present appropriation will probably cover most of the interior work in the park, and they urge that any exterior walls that are to be built should be deferred to the last, when the rark itself has be-

come inviting to the public.

The original plan of the park, made fourteen years ago, was adopted, subject to such modifications as should arise. One of these circumstances is the building of the elevated road, which had not been projected when the first plan was made, its tracks are now carried over and partly obstruct the north sidewalk of One-hundred-and-tenth-st, where the principal approach to the park was to be. A station has placed near, and heavy trains moving slowly along at an extraordinary height will have a most disquicting influence on the southern portion of this pleasure ground. The elevated road, also, by making this locality much more accessible from all distant points, makes it less of a local ground and requires a larger estimate of the number of visitors who will have

CHANGES CAUSED BY THE ELEVATED ROADS. The topographical limits remaining the same it ecomes necessary to avoid nooks and passages which are likely to be glutted by crowds, and precautions must be observed against the dangers that increase with the pressure of throngs. The One-hundred-and-sixteen'n st, entrance becomes of greater importance on account of the station on the oad at that point making a commodious passage hrough the park from that street a prime necessity. changes are also required by the construction of a retaining wall along the bluff with outworks different and more costly than that provided for in the original plan. An exhibition building was also contemplated in the old plan, and a plazs was provided for to be levelled at considerable expense and reached by a system of walks and drives. This is no longer desired and that work will not be required.

Any value that may come from the park will be found in the relief and contrast from the confined scenery of streets and buildings, and the plan must be adapted to furnish such relief and make it available with no costly disturbance of natural features. The best opportunity lies in Morningside ave., which is a causeway supported by the retaining well, so that this avenue is essentially for the distance of more than half a mile a hanging terrace, the height of a six-story house above the eastern side of the property.

When the city shall have been built up on the Harlem Plain, the only outlook will be from this terrace walk. A great expanse will be open to the east beyond the park and over the roofs of the houses to the water and shipping of the East River from Heil Gate to the Sound; to the suburban region of Long Island, and back of this wooded lills to a great distance. Seen under favorable circumstances that can be provided by improvements, nothing can be more refreshing than this bread prespect, including so much that is bright and rurally cheerful. All that is wanted for the full enjoyment is, first, a safe and convenient shady place, from which the visitor while strolling may easily take it in, and, second, a congenial foreground. Changes are also required by the construction of a

A HANGING TERRACE PROVIDED.

The plan provides for the first condition in a mall again turned to Harrington, and this time so strongly that a week ago he suddenly left town. Detectives took matters in hand and soon located the boy in Brockton. Detective Hutchings was detailed on the case and arrived there pertentage morning. It was ascertained that Harrington arrived there last Tuesday was living with a sister and was a pupil at the Sprague solution. The officer waited until school was dismissed and then made the arrest. The boy took it caimly and did not even inquire why he was arrested.

While on his way to Vassalboro the boy made a confession to the detective, and repeated it at Vassalboro to day. The reasons he gave for burning the buildings were that he was set back in his studies and that he did not like the food that was served at the seminary table. His story was teld in a plain, straightforward manner, but he evinced no sorrow for his deed and.

The lower grounds are to be treated in an agreeable of the strong strong the surface of the sindscape.

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to features near at hand. At the northern and southern end spaces of lawn will be introduced between the walk and the cliff; in the less abrupt part sloping banks will arise from each side to be planted with low-spreading trees, obscuring buildings, but not the rows of trees on the avenue. The rocky declivity will be covered with conners, dwarf brambles, bearberry, smaller sumachs, golden rods and asters. The body of water contemplated in the old plan at the southern end of the park is omitted because a full supply cannot be obtained for some years; the basin will be temporarily converted into a lawn that the report insists should be changed as soon as practicable.

A small glade with a structure. "The lest Awhile, will take the place of the Exhibition Building formerly proposed, and the structure will be shut out by foliage from view above and below. The One-hundred-and-stateenth-st. entrance is to be broad and ample for use at night as the main thoroughfare between the elevated station and the upper part of the Heighta. The plan provides that the stairways and the walk shall be brightly illuminated by electricity. In concusion the report urges that one of the first feature-to be attended to is setting out trees and vegetations which require many years to mature.

EX-MAYOR LOW WILL NOT RUN AGAIN.

ASKING HIM TO DO SO. A petition, signed by many citizens and including a number of letters from prominent business men of Brooklyn, was delivered to Mayor Low on Friday. The petition expressed the belief that if Mr. Low would consent to have his name used in connection with the nomi-nation for the Mayoralty it would tend to concentrate all interests opposed to "bossism" and "boodleism" and insure success. Mr. Low yesterday sent the following

interests opposed to "bossism" and "boodesim" and insure success. Mr. Low yesterday sent the following letter in reply to the petition:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your valued communication of September 29, handing me many petitions asking me to consent once more to become the candidate for the office of Mayor of Brooklyn. Several petitions of similar import have reached me through the mail. I trust the hour may never come when I shall fail in any duty I owe to the city which has honored me with such abounding honor. I do not differ with you in my estimate of the importance to Brooklyn of the elections on which citizens are about to enter. It seems to me te involve nothing less than this: whether the Mayor shall be the servant of the people or be subject at the hands of one man, or at best a small cilque of wen, to a tyrannical and odious control, hateful te all truly democratic ideas, absolutely at war with every instinct of free mes, and destructive of all pretence to popular self-government. But grave as is the issue I cannot share with you the feeling that the fight abould be made about myself. With entire gladness of heart I have served Brooklyn in public office in the past. Now my instinct and my judgment alike point me for my duty to the service of a private citizen. I cannot, therefore, censent to walve my previously expressed determination not to be a candidate this fall for Mayor. Nor can I allow the use of my name under any circumstances in that connection.

SEIH Low.

201 Columbia Heights, Oct 1.

CHOLERA PANIO AMONG SIGILY'S PEASANTRY. PALERMO, Sept. 20.—This island is in a state of revolt. Arson and bloodshed have been the order of the day since the cholera first appeared. Whole communities are driven wild by fear. At Licodia, Eubea and Leonforte things are going from bad to worse. The sanitary precautions adopted by the Government, the closing of eld wells, public disinfection, even the sending of physi-cians to threatened points, are accepted as so many efforts to drag the dreaded scourge in. Nething can dis-suade the ignorant population from this belief. In a hreatened hamlet, where yet no cases of choiera had occurred, Government efficials recently purchased an physician in charge.
Two days later a villager fell ill with choices and was

Two days later a villager fell ill with choiera and was taken to the hospital. What better proof of the perflidy of the Government was needed! At alight, the population surrounded the hospital, armed with torches. Beating back the inmates who sought to escape, they burned it to the ground. The sick man was out down with an aze and flung back into the flames, as a tristor, "bribed by the Government te spread the centagion." From an ambush the murderers shot at the pelice. The solidiers teek possession of the town the next day, but at aight the villagers returned from the mountais, to fight for their house. There were dead and wounded ou both their house. There were dead and wounded ou both sides, when the battle was ever, with the soldiers in possession. The villagers who were left were captured and thrown into prison, to be shot as insurgents.

UNABLE TO AGREE AS TO ANN OFFNER'S GUILT. ROMNEY, W. Va., Oct. 1 (Special).—The jury in the rial of Ann Officer for the murder of Benjamin Essent.

her lover, falled to agree, and were discharged. Ten were for acquittal and two for convicting the woman of voluntary manslaughter. The prisoner will probably have a new trial at the February term of court.

MR. WILSON AND MR. ARONSON.

THE ACTOR CRITICISES THE MANAGER. DIFFERENCE OF OPINION REGARDING A VERBAL

CONTRACT. It is now just two weeks since the theatrical community was somewhat startled to learn that Francis Wilson. for several seasons identified with the Casino Company, had agreed to pass the summer months of 1888 under the management of Colonel McCaull. Much discussion followed this aunouncement and it was generally considered that Mr. Wilson had behaved somewhat dis-courteously and is an unprofessional manner toward his present employers. Mr. Wilson's absence in Boston for the past two weeks has prevented his taking a personal part in such controversy as arose, but he bas now ex-pressed himself in the following letter:

part is such controversy as arose, but he had now expressed himself in the following letter?

Poston, October 1, 1887.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: There has goes forth such a complete discoloration of the fagic connected with my summer engagement with Colored McCaull that I owe it to myself and the public whose confidence I have always sought to deserve, it define my position. That I am at present under contract to Mr. Aronson, of the Casino, is true. That I shall be under centract to him again next autumn, is equally true; but that I owe him the slightest allegiance implied or understood in eliture contract, between the months of May and September, is entirely erroneous.

It is simply impossible that I could have promised Mr. Aronson not to play anywhere elso during this period, for no such possibility entered the head of either. Nor am I making improper use of a vacation granted by Mr. Aronson. He grants me no vacation. My present contract with him express May 1st, and I positively refused to dispose of my time to him between May and September. My next year's contract with him, on totally different terms from my present, is dependent upon nothing whatever with these summer months. Mr. Aronson need scarcely be told here that the new contract was of his own seeking, and that I am quite willing to release him from it if he regrets it.

As for the discourtesy ascribed to me in this matter I shall always maintain that it is optional with every man to what extent he shall show courtesy and to whom he shall show to I If I were my purpose to all grievances, I might show how on a verbal promise from Mr. Aronson I allowed very flattering opportunities to escape me, and when Mr. Aronson forgot these promises there was no newspaper elamors to point out his discourtesy. It use this word as the mildest that can cover the case.)

Nor does the question of gratitude enter into the mater. When I olined the Casino forces I left the position of first comedian with McCaull for a short season. It strikes me as being rathe

illy acknowledged by him), we could only regard as trivial.

Perhaps Mr. Aronson presumed upon the fact that I was under contract to him and too much in love with the play to allow it to fall into other hands. It is just there that Mr. Aronson over-reached himself. Mr. McCaull on the first hearing of the librette (without thinking of me in connection with its production) immediately offered a royalty of 10 per cent of the gross receipts—the largest royalty he has ever paid during his career as manager. It these became a question whether I could not arrange to play the principal part myself—and I did so arrange. Not because I wished to oppose the Casino, not because I am unwilling to trust the part to other comedians, fully as able to portray! tas myself, but because I had a fosterfather's love for the work. I have watched its growth with great interest, and I wasted to assist at its successful launching. I have too much to be grateful for in the public's hitherto generous support of my efforts to wish to triffe with it, and I hope I shall always be able to keep faith with my audiences without falling into the weak error of over-estimating my ewn abilities.

Francis Wilson.

He carefully read it and then said:

A cepy of this letter was shown to Rudolph Aronson. He carefully read it and then said:

There is only one sentence to which I think it worth while to reply and that touches a question of fact. Mr. Wilson says that he made no promise to us regarding his playing clawhere. Now, in my brother kidward's presence he expressly stated that he wanted the summer months for vacation purposes. "But," said I, "suppose we have an operawhich is running to good business at the end of May i" "Oh, in that case," was his answer. "I will play during June and part of July, for as long as I have six or seven works' reat I shall be satisfied." I then directly asked him if he would agree not to play elsewhere, having at the time in my mind merely the possibility of his playing in London. "Of course," said he, "that is out of the question." He objected to a clause to this effect being inserted in his contract as he regarded it as too trivial and suggested that we had a verbal agreement that he should be paid for a whole week when he only worked a portion of it, and that neither was worth being embodied in a contract. As to the remainder of Mr. Wilson's defence I leave the Indigment in the case to his grofessional associates and his own sease of what becomes an honorable man.

SHARP LIKELY TO GET A FURTHER STAY.

MARTINE IN SECRET COUNCIL. The stay of preceedings which Jacob Sharp has sought so engerly may be accorded to him with less opposition granted by Chief Judge Ruger does not expire until
Thursday. The Court of Appeals begins to hold its fall

season next work and on the Court of Appeals begins to hold its fall

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FIGHTING FOR THE HALF-HOLIDAY.

THE BRASS WORKERS STOPPED WORK AGAIN, YES TERDAY, AT NOON-TALK OF A LOCKOUT. The brass workers have fully determined to have the Saturday half-holiday, even though they are forced to pay for it themselves The manufacturors are as fully determined that the men can't have the half-holiday and pay too, and if they want the former they must do with-out the latter. Saturday week, to the number of 4,000, the men quit work at noon and received pay for only fifty-five hours work. Yesterday they did the same thing and the same treatment, as regards pay, was accorded them. During the week a meeting of the Executive Board of the Brass Workers' Union was held, the matter was fully discussed and the future course of the men was determined. The brass workers are making the ight, at present, almost alone. A few small organizabeen no general action taken by the various trades organizations in trades where the half-holiday is reorganizations in trades where the harmonay integed. All labor organizations are looking to the brass workers, and if the walking delegate, Thomas Ford, is successful in forcing the employers to grant the extratime, no position that he may ask for from organized labor will be refused. Yesterday he made a tour of all the shops and factories and saw that all the men quit work according to the order. The manufacturers, on the other hand, say that it is absolutely impossible, with the present condition of the market and the cost of manufacture, to give the men the holiday with pay. The matter was fully discussed at the last meeting of the Chandeller Manufacturers Association, and the result of their deliberations was against the holiday.

After the men quit work yesterday, they went to Clarendon Hall and listened to speeches from their leaders. The men were all sanguine that they would be successful, and there was considerable talk of a general strike. This will undensteadly be followed by a general lockout by the manufacturers. This is their busy season, and it would be fluancially disastrous for them to do so. At the meeting of the brass workers a resolution was adopted to quit work at noon next Saturday with or without pay as arrangements can be made with the manufacturers. fused. All labor organizations are looking to the brase

CHARGES AGAINST POWDERLY.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—The Chicago delegates to the Knights of Labor assembly will leave here to night en a special train. Z. J. Paul in correspondence in an organ of Powderly's opponents will say to-day: "From reading Powderly's circular the public seems to think that the General Assembly meets to indorse him. The official clique at Richmond tried to have his term extended; to three years, and after they were beaten Powderly threatened to serve another term. But this was for effect and that night his clan made a deal so that next mercing they violated the constitution and illegally extended their term to two years." CHARGES AGAINST POWDERLY.

DYNAMITE USED BY STRIKERS. Uniontown, Penn., Oct. 1.—The large boiler and pumps at Blias & Marshall's kylo coke works were blown

pumps at Blias & Marshall's kyle coke works were blown to pieces by dynamite on Thursday night. The employes have been on strike for several weeks and the outrage is supposed to have been committed by some of the strikers. The damage was about \$800. On the same night a party of the strikers surrounded the house of the sen-union men for the purpose of driving them away, but the most was trigates off by some around offers with lave been guarding the works. The try chairs that the strike is section.

A HOUSE FOR RAILROAD.MEN

MR. VANDERBILT'S GREAT GENEROSITY. MONEY PREELY SPENT TO GIVE HIS EMPLOYES A

MONEY PERELY SPENT TO GIVE HIS EMPLOYES A
CLUB-HOUSE, SCHOOL AND LIBRARY.
The opening of the Railroad Men's Building at Madaison-ave, and Forty-fifth-st. to-morrow with appropriate
ceremonies, will be an occasion of much interest. This
building has been erected by Cornelius Vanderbilt, at a
building has been erected by Cornelius Vanderbilt, at a
cost of about \$100,000, for the use of the Railroad
Branch of the Young Mon's Christian
Association. It is designed to be
"place where railroad men may space pleasant
hours," and certainly in its construction and appointments it is well calculated to realist the object sought
Ground was broken September 20, 1886. The main
ground is two stories high, with a tower eighteen feet
and the property inch of building is two stories high, with a tower sighten feed space running up two stories higher. Every inch of space from the floor of the sub-cellar to the apex of the tower is utilized. Robertsom & Potter of this city are the architects. The style of architecture is Roman. The exterior is constructed of terra cotta and Tiffany brick, of Sayreville manufacture, while the arches and quoins are of red Philadelphia brick, two courses of red brick in bond with three courses of yellow brick. It is the first time this combination has been attenuated and the first time this combination has been attempted and it is regarded as most effective. The trimming is of terms cotta and the large terra cotta tablet on the Madison-ave. side is inscribed: "Enliroad Men's Building—1897." The roof is constructed of Spanish Akron glazed tiles and the final on the elevated southern ridge is of terra cotta,

of dark brown glaze.

The appliances for the physical improvement of the members are in the basement. The gymnasium and bowling-alleys are equipped with the most approved ap-paratus in the best designs. The bath-rooms are large and admirably appointed, with a plunge bath 9 to 13 to feet, and six feet deep. All the partitions in the base-ment are of marble, the frame-work is of solid bronze, and the plumbing is nickel plate and brass. The heating and ventilating of the building are in accordance with the latest devised plane, and are perfect in all respects. The ceilings and walls of the basement are finished with glazed tiles and porcelain brick.

PRACTICAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE LIBRARY. The library is on the main floor, a large and airy room, with tiled floor and panelled walls, a mantel of terra cotta and specially manufactured stone and brick, and a handsome tablet bearing the inscription: "The True University of These Days is a Collection of Books." Six thousand four hundred volumes stand upon the shelves. It is a general and miscellaneous library, intended to inlected by General Secretary George A. Warburton. A gallery is required to reach the upper shelves. "Our library has this peculiarity," said Scoretary
Warburton, yesterday: "we have placed the
works of instruction on the lower shelves, where they
will be easy of access. The novels and lighter literature we have put up in the gallery, where those who want to read them will have to climb up stairs for them." The reading-room is also on the main floor and finished in a and 100 newspapers. The social room, where games of chess, checkers, etc., can be played, is just in rear of the reading-room. The general secretary's office is on the

of management is on the same side of the building, looking into Madison-ave. Both are handsomely finished and furnished in the style of the other rooms on the main

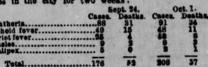
The hall or lecture room is on the second floor and is reached by a broad stairway constructed of highly polished ash and oak. The hall is 36 by 66 feet in area and reached by a broad stairway constructed of highly polished ash and oak. The hall is 36 by 66 feet in area and capable of seating 400 persons. It walls are panelled with quartered oak and it is walnscoted in oak, cherry and ash. The platform is covered with a costly Persian rug and furnished with an elegant sofa and chairs. The terracotta arches on either side of the platform are hung with heavy portisers on brass poles. Substantial pillars grace the rear portion of the hall, where a partition case be left down, dividing that portion into class rooms, or the separated part can be used as a dining room during entertainments, a dumb-waiter connecting it with the kitchen on the floor above. The seating of the hall is the same as in the Arion Club building, which is regarded as excellent. In the rear of the hall are the beautifully finished class and committee rooms. The floors of this story are of oak. On the third floor, in the tower, is the reating or recreation room; admirably furnished with lounges of an enticing character, while in the centre of this room is a table where hot ceffeels served to members free of charac. This is intended as an apartment for railroad men to eat luncheon in. Here are also the janitor's room and the kitchen and pautry, with a range and all necessary cooking appliances. These rooms are all furnished in oak. The sleeping rooms, fitted up with modern brass bedsteeds, have mattresses and fine clean linen, where tired trab-men can repose after a long "run," are on the top or fourth floor. Like all the other floors it is finished in excellent taste. The intention of fiv. Vanderbilt has evidently been, throughout, to give the railroad men the best that could be obtained without regard to cost. The building will be lighted by gas and electricity and is piped and wired for both. The fixures are elaborate and are of the combination kind for both descriptions of light.

MR. VANDERBILT'S LAVISH EXPENDITURE Association. It certainly does credit both to his head and to his heart, and in planning and establishing it he Association. It certainly does credit both to his head and to his heart, and in planning and extabilishing it he has set an example to the rich men of hisday and generation which may result in bestowing upon the men of other roads and other citles like blessings. Originally the scneme involved an expenditure of only \$35,000, but Mr. Vanderbit found that he could not successfully earry out his purposes for that sum, and he therefore directed his architects to improve the plans, without reference to former figures. It is difficult to see where the building and its appointments can be further improved. It appears in all respects to be perfect. Besides the regular uses of the building, which have been indicated, it is intended to give entertainments there in the shape of concerts, lectures and the like, every month. Lectures will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman, Wallace Bruce. Dr. A. D. Rockwell and others. In addition to these there will be "practical talks by practical men." William Katte, chief engineer of the New-York Central Railroad, will tell "How Railroads Are Made." Ex-Postmaster-General Thomas L. James will explain "The Relations which Exist between the United States Mails and Railroads." C. W. Bradley, General Superintendent of the West Shore Railroad, will give "Railroad Reminiscences." In the classes to be formed listruction will be given in "first aid to the injured," a practical subject for railroad men. Educational classes in mechanical draughting, stensgraphy, penumanship, vocal music, etc., will be formed, which will be conducted by competent instructors. This is expected to prove an important feature of the new building. The reading club will hold its meetings semimonthly, for the study of literature and the development of sound literary taste.

Any person is eligible to membership and to all the advantages possible from the institutions of the Railroad Car Company, or by any company doing business on the trains of any of these reads, provided he pays to the proper officer the specified hasset an example to the rich men of hisday and genera-

TO CIVILIZE THE HEATHEN OF AFRICA The twenty-six missionaries who are to join Bishep Taylor's party in Africa sailed yesterday on the City of Richmond. During the week farewell moetings for the missionaries were beld in the Jane Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Many of the members of that and other Methodist churches were present to see the party sail, and a prayer and song eting was held on the deck of the steamer be

The births in the city last week numbered 662 while 677 persons died and 244 couples were marwhile 677 persons died and 222 couples were mis-ried. Of the deaths, fifty-seven were caused by con-tagious diseases. Diphtheria showed no signs of abatement and scarlet fever increased noticeably, but there were indications that typhold fever had about reached its autumn limit and was ready to de-crease. Fullowing is the record of contagious dis-cases in the city for two weeks:



PAILURE OF BELLEVUE BANK, CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND, Oct. 1 (Special).—The Bellevue Bank made an assignment last night to T. L. Wood. The